United Nations S/2003/85

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 January 2003
English
Original: French

## Letter dated 22 January 2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a communication dated 6 December 2002 addressed to me by the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter and its annex brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

03-22390 (E) 270103 280103

## Annex

### Letter dated 6 December 2002 from the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

[Original: English]

In the light of the great importance the Alliance attaches to close cooperation with the United Nations in the struggle against terrorism, and following my letter of 25 June 2002 to Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Chairman of the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, I would like to inform you on the significant decisions taken at the Prague Summit of Heads of State and Government relevant to the fight against terrorism.

As you are aware, while the Prague Summit was marked by the Alliance's historic decision to invite Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia to begin accession talks to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), our Heads of State and Government also adopted a series of measures to strengthen our ability to counter the new threats of the twenty-first century. In so doing, they reiterated their steadfast commitment to the transatlantic link; to NATO's fundamental security tasks, including collective defence; to our shared democratic values; and to the Charter of the United Nations.

The Summit meeting was also an occasion for our Heads of State and Government to once again categorically reject and condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and to underline their determination to combat this scourge for as long as necessary. Recalling the tragic events of 11 September 2001, and NATO's subsequent invocation of article 5 of the Washington Treaty, they approved a comprehensive package of measures, based on NATO's Strategic Concept, to strengthen our ability to meet the challenges to the security of our forces, populations and territory, from wherever they may come. These measures will ensure that NATO can better carry out the full range of its missions and respond collectively to those challenges, including the threat posed by terrorism and by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

In particular, the Alliance Heads of State and Government decided to:

- Create a NATO Response Force, which will have its initial operational capability as soon as possible, and at the latest by October 2004; and its full operational capability not later than October 2006;
- Streamline NATO's military command arrangements, making them leaner, more efficient, effective and deployable, with a view to meeting the operational requirements for the full range of Alliance missions;
- Approve the Prague Capabilities Commitment as part of the continuing Alliance effort to improve and develop new military capabilities for modern warfare in a high threat environment. Capabilities required for the full range of NATO's missions, including defence against terrorism, will be enhanced through this new commitment;
- Endorse a military concept for defence against terrorism. This concept sets out NATO's potential military role in leading or supporting operations or

conducting other activities in defence against terrorism. It is a part of a package of measures that also includes improved intelligence sharing and crisis response arrangements;

- Reiterate NATO's commitment, in cooperation with its partners, to fully implement the Civil Emergency Planning Action Plan for the improvement of civil preparedness against possible attacks against the civilian population with chemical, biological or radiological agents;

- Endorse the implementation of five nuclear, biological and chemical weapons defence initiatives, which will enhance the Alliance's defence capabilities against weapons of mass destruction;

- Strengthen our capabilities to defend against cyber attacks;

- Examine options for addressing the increasing missile threat to Alliance territory, forces and population centres.

With respect to the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council's contribution to the global fight against terrorism, I fully shared Sir Jeremy Greenstock's assessment, when he met with the North Atlantic Council on 5 June, that the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council could make a substantial contribution to the activities of the United Nations in the struggle against terrorism. It is therefore with great pleasure that I bring to your attention the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, as an initial contribution of the Partnership to the implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The Action Plan, elaborated by Allies and Partners, was welcomed by the Heads of State and Government of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council at Prague. In the days ahead, the Council will work on the implementation of the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism, and I will keep you updated on our activities in this regard.

At Prague, our Heads of State and Government also welcomed the significant achievements of the NATO-Russia Council, in which NATO member States and Russia are working together as equal partners, making progress on a range of issues, including the struggle against terrorism.

NATO Heads of State and Government further decided to upgrade substantially the political and practical dimensions of our Mediterranean Dialogue and encouraged intensified practical cooperation and effective interaction on security matters of common concern, including terrorism-related issues.

They have also reiterated the Alliance's commitment to enhancing NATO-European Union cooperation, including in the light of events since 11 September 2001.

Let me take this opportunity to point out two other areas relevant to the United Nations that were addressed at Prague. As you know, NATO member States have already responded to the call of the United Nations Security Council to assist the Afghan Government in restoring security in Kabul and its surroundings. In a further sign of our commitment, NATO has agreed to provide support in selected areas for Germany and the Netherlands, which will jointly assume the leadership of the International Security Assistance Force following the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Turkey.

Concerning Iraq, NATO Heads of State and Government stated that the Allies stand united in their commitment to take effective action to assist and support the efforts of the United Nations to ensure full and immediate compliance by Iraq, without conditions or restrictions, with United Nations Security Council resolution 1441 (2002). They recalled that the Security Council, in that resolution, warned Iraq that it will face serious consequences as a result of its continued violation of its obligations.

Let me conclude by reiterating my appreciation of the cooperation between the United Nations and NATO in responding to the threat of terrorism and express my strong commitment to bring it closer.

I would appreciate if you could bring the present letter, as well as the Partnership Action Plan on Terrorism (see enclosure) to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) George **Robertson**

**Enclosure**

[Original: English and French

## PARTNERSHIP ACTION PLAN AGAINST TERRORISM

### PREAMBLE

1. On 12 September 2001, the Member States of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) condemned unconditionally the terrorist attacks on the United States of America on 11 September 2001, and pledged to undertake all efforts to combat the scourge of terrorism.

2. Building on this commitment, member States of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (hereinafter referred to as EAPC States) hereby endorse this Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism with a view to fulfilling their obligations under international law with respect to combating terrorism, mindful that the struggle against terrorism requires joint and comprehensive efforts of the international community, and resolved to contribute effectively to these efforts building on their successful co-operation to date in the EAPC framework.

3. EAPC States will make all efforts within their power to prevent and suppress terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, in accordance with the universally recognised norms and principles of international law, the United Nations Charter, and the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373. In this context, they will in particular "find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of operational information, especially regarding actions or movements of terrorist persons or networks" and "emphasise the need to enhance co-ordination of efforts on national, sub-regional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge and threat to international security."

4. EAPC States are committed to the protection and promotion of fundamental freedoms and human rights, as well as the rule of law, in combating terrorism.

5. EAPC States reaffirm their determination to sign, ratify and implement the relevant United Nations conventions related to the fight against terrorism.

6. EAPC States will co-operate in the fight against terrorism in the EAPC framework in accordance with the specific character of their security and defence policies and the EAPC/PfP principles of inclusiveness and self-differentiation. They will seek complementarity of their efforts in this framework with those undertaken by relevant international institutions.

### OBJECTIVES

7. EAPC States co-operate across a spectrum of areas in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and Partnership for Peace that have relevance to the fight against terrorism. These include *inter alia* political consultations, operations, issues of military interoperability, defence and force planning and defence reform, consequence management, including civil emergency planning, air defence and

airspace management; armaments co-operation; border control and security; suppression of financing of terrorism; prevention of arms and explosives smuggling; science; and arms control and non-proliferation. EAPC States stress that arms control and non-proliferation make an essential contribution to the global combat against terrorism, in particular by helping prevent the use of WMD. EAPC States stress in this context the importance of abiding by, and ensuring the effective implementation of existing multilateral instruments.

8. Through the Partnership Action Plan, EAPC States will identify, organize, systematize ongoing and new EAPC/PfP activities, which are of particular relevance to the international fight against terrorism.

9. The principal objectives of the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism are to:

- Reconfirm the determination of EAPC States to create an environment unfavorable to the development and expansion of terrorism, building on their shared democratic values, and to assist each other and others in this endeavour.

- Underscore the determination of EAPC States to act against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and their willingness to co-operate in preventing and defending against terrorist attacks and dealing with their consequences.

- Provide interested Partners with increased opportunities for contributing to and supporting, consistent with the specific character of their security and defence policies, NATO's efforts in the fight against terrorism.

- Promote and facilitate co-operation among the EAPC States in the fight against terrorism, through political consultation, and practical programmes under EAPC and the Partnership for Peace.

- Upon request, provide assistance to EAPC States in dealing with the risks and consequences of terrorist attacks, including on their economic and other critical infrastructure.

**MECHANISMS**

10. The Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism is launched under the authority of the North Atlantic Council after consultation with Partners in the EAPC.

11. The Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism is the first issue-specific, result-oriented mechanism for practical co-operation involving Allies and interested Partners, as foreseen in the Consolidated Report on the Comprehensive Review of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace.

12. This Action Plan will be implemented through EAPC/PfP mechanisms in accordance with the principles of inclusiveness and self-differentiation, and reflected in the Individual Partnership Programmes (IPP) or Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP) between NATO and Partners.

13. The North Atlantic Council, in consultation with Partners, will assess on a regular basis the progress in the implementation of the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism and will review its contents, taking into consideration possible new challenges and circumstances in the international fight against terrorism.

14. The activities listed in the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism will not prejudice other initiatives EAPC States may pursue in combating terrorism. EAPC States will continue to promote regional co-operation initiatives to combat terrorism and address new security threats and seek complementarity of these initiatives with efforts undertaken in the EAPC framework.

15. The participation of Mediterranean Dialogue Partners and other states in the activities foreseen in the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism such as workshops, seminars and other activities may be considered on a case by case basis.

**ACTION PLAN**

16. The specific action items under this Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism are listed below; other items may be added later. Implementation of these activities will be subject to applicable national laws and regulations, the specific character of security and defence policies of EAPC States and the principles of inclusiveness and self-differentiation.

**16.1. Intensify Consultations and Information Sharing**

16.1.1. Political consultations. Allies and Partners will consult regularly on their shared security concerns related to terrorism. Allies will make efforts to inform Partners about, and/or seek their views on, issues related to international fight against terrorism, beginning from the early stages of Alliance discussions. Partners may seek, in accordance with agreed procedures, direct political consultations with NATO, individually or in smaller groups, on their concerns related to terrorism. The consultations and discussions will reflect key security concerns of Allies and Partners, if relevant to the fight against terrorism.

16.1.2. Information sharing. EAPC States will intensify their efforts to share information and views related to terrorism, both in EAPC meetings and in seminars and workshops held under EAPC/PfP auspices. Lead nations may be invited to organise such events. EAPC States note the establishment of an EAPC/PfP Intelligence Liaison Unit (EAPC/PfP ILU). They will promote, in accordance with their domestic laws, exchange of intelligence relevant to terrorist threats.

16.1.3. Armaments information sharing. EAPC States will share information on equipment development and procurement activities which improve their national capabilities to combat terrorism, in the appropriate groups under the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD).

16.1.4. Scientific Co-operation in identifying and mitigating new threats and challenges to security. States in the EAPC Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS) will exchange information within networks of national experts dealing with selected priority topics related to the prevention and mitigation of societal disruption. Both Partner and Allied experts will participate in these co-operative activities. Close contacts with other NATO bodies and international organizations, as well as the PfP Consortium of Defence Academies and Security Studies Institutes, will be maintained to seek complementarity of effort, identify critical gaps and to launch co-operative p[illegible]jects.

16.1.5. Civil Emergency Planning. EAPC States will share related information and actively participate in Civil Emergency Planning to assess risks and reduce vulnerability of the civil population to terrorism and WMD. This will include active participation in crisis management procedures.

**16.2. Enhance Preparedness for Combating Terrorism**

16.2.1. Defence and security sector reform. Partners will intensify their efforts to develop efficient, democratically controlled, properly-structured and well-equipped forces able to contribute to combat terrorism.

16.2.2. Force planning. Partners involved in the Partnership for Peace Planning and Review Process (PARP) will give priority, among others, to Partnership Goals aimed at improving their capabilities to participate in activities against terrorism. Such Partnership Goals will be identified within PARP and will also be communicated to Partners not participating in the PARP process – for information and to encourage equivalent efforts by non-PARP countries.

16.2.3. Air Defence and Air Traffic Management. Allies and Partners will co-operate in efforts undertaken by the NATO Air Defence Committee on air defence / air policing capability improvements and by the NATO Air Traffic Management Committee on civil-military Air Traffic Control co-ordination procedures' improvements in response to the new situation. They will contribute, based on national decisions, to the development of Air Situation Data exchange between Allies and Partners.

16.2.4. Information exchange about forces. EAPC States may consider to exchange information regarding forces responsible for counter-terrorism operations and facilitate contacts among them as appropriate.

16.2.5. Training and exercises. Partners will be invited to participate in training opportunities and exercises related to terrorism to be co-ordinated by SACEUR/SACLANT. To the extent possible, the Partnership Work Programme will provide more anti-terrorism related opportunities and activities in the field of training and exercises. Exercises will also be used to share experiences in the fight against terrorism.

16.2.6. Armaments co-operation. EAPC States will make use of NATO armaments co-operation mechanisms under CNAD, as appropriate, to develop common, or as a

minimum interoperable equipment solutions to meet the requirements of activities against terrorism.

16.2.7. Logistics co-operation. EAPC States will make use of NATO Logistics co-operation mechanisms under the Senior NATO Logisticians' Conference, as appropriate, to develop arrangements to provide effective and efficient support to activities against terrorism, including Host Nation Support.

### 16.3. Impede Support for Terrorist Groups

16.3.1. Border control. EAPC States will, through their bodies responsible for border control, enhance their efforts to prevent illicit movement of personnel and material across international borders. They will support assistance efforts in this area undertaken through Partnership for Peace. In this context, regional and international co-operation among them will be further encouraged.

16.3.2. Economic dimension. EAPC States will exchange information and views in the EAPC Economic Committee on the economic aspects of the international fight against terrorism, in particular on regulatory provisions barring the financing of terrorist activity and methods and sources of finance for terrorist groups.

16.3.3. Arms Control. EAPC States will continue their co-operation in the field of arms control and will consult on measures of effective control of weapons of mass destruction devices and safe disposal of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) related substances and materials. They will also support the ongoing efforts to achieve an International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation before the end of 2002.

16.3.4. Small Arms and Light Weapons. EAPC States will continue their exchange of information through the EAPC Ad-Hoc Group on Small Arms and Light Weapons on illicit trafficking in small arms, munitions, explosives, materials and technology capable of being used to support terrorism.

### 16.4. Enhance Capabilities to Contribute to Consequence Management

16.4.1. WMD-related terrorism. Partners will be invited to support and participate in NATO-led activities to enhance capabilities against WMD-related terrorism, and to share appropriate information and experience in this field according to procedures to be agreed.

16.4.2. Enhance co-operation in Civil-Emergency Planning. EAPC States will continue their co-operation in enhancing civil preparedness for possible terrorist attacks with WMD, including Chemical-Biological-Radiological-Nuclear weapons, by continuing to implement the Civil Emergency Planning Action Plan endorsed by the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee(SCEPC)/EAPC on 26 November 2001 and updated on 25 June 2002. In particular, Partners associate themselves with the efforts being undertaken within the SCEPC and its Planning Boards and Committees to work on all possible options to provide support, when requested, to national authorities against the effects of any terrorist attack, taking into account the

proposals endorsed by Alliance Foreign Ministers at their meeting in Reykjavik. This includes specifically:

- co-operation between civil and military authorities: identification and development of opportunities for co-operation between civilians and the military, including training and expertise, as well as reciprocal support.

- rapid response: an examination of how national rapid response capabilities could enhance the ability of EAPC States to respond, upon request by a stricken nation, to the consequences, for the civilian population, of WMD use, and how civilian expertise could contribute in this regard; and working with the SCEPC on ways to promote interoperability between those capabilities, and also on other possible measures, so that all options for EAPC States to respond either nationally or jointly remain available.

- general guidelines: non-binding general guidelines or minimum standards as regards planning, training, procedures and equipment that EAPC States could, on a voluntary basis, draw on.

- capabilities inventory: further development and refinement of the Inventory of National Capabilities in order to maximise its value.

- warning and detection: exploration, in co-operation with the NATO Military Authorities, of means to support national authorities in improving detection and warning of the population in case of WMD threats.

- network of laboratories: consider the establishment of a network of permanent laboratories and deployable facilities.

- medical protocols: support of the development of medical protocols which would improve co-ordinated response capability.

- an enhanced role for the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Co-ordination Centre: further improvement of EADRCC capabilities, including by the provision of national experts to ensure Allies' and Partner's ability to speedily, effectively and efficiently provide assistance to one another in case of a terrorist attack with WMD, including CBRN weapons.

- border crossing: signing up to the Model Agreement on the Facilitation of Vital Cross Border Transport Movements.

16.4.3 Military contribution to consequence management. EAPC States will consider providing information to SACEUR about military capabilities that may be available to contribute to the provision of immediate assistance to civil authorities if requested, particularly in respect of attacks using chemical, biological and radiological weapons.

16.4.4 Co-operation in non-classified scientific activities for reducing the impact of terrorism. States in the EAPC Science Committee will exchange scientific and technological knowledge on topics relevant to the fight against terrorism. In addition,

focussed co-operative activities will be conducted by experts from NATO's Security-Related Civil Science and Technology Panel to provide a better basis for mitigating terrorist activities. Partners which have extensive scientific capabilities in relevant fields will work effectively with NATO scientists in developing the scientific basis for reducing the terrorist impact. The Science Committee will advise the Council and other relevant committees on scientific aspects of terrorist activities, and will co-ordinate closely with NATO bodies conducting classified activities (including the WMD Centre and the Research and Technology Organisation).

16.4.5. Co-operation in equipment development and procurement. EAPC States will take advantage of CNAD groups to identify equipment requirements which support consequence management, after a terrorist attack, and where appropriate, co-operate on the development and/or procurement to meet these needs. Emphasis should be on dual use technologies which support both military and civil requirements.

### 16.5. Assistance to Partners' efforts against terrorism

16.5.1. Use of the Political Military Steering Committee (PMSC) Clearing House mechanism. Within the existing PMSC framework a focussed Clearing House meeting will be devoted, as appropriate, to the specific needs of Partner's related to combating terrorism.

16.5.2. Establish/contribute to PfP Trust Funds. Consistent with PfP Trust Fund Policy, EAPC States will consider the establishment of PfP Trust Funds to assist individual member states in specific efforts against terrorism, as envisaged in the Consolidated Report on the Comprehensive Review of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace. Such Trust Funds may be particularly relevant to Partners from Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Balkans. These projects will be implemented as a matter of priority.

16.5.3. Mentoring programmes. EAPC States will develop mentoring programmes for specific terrorism-related issues in order to share specific experiences in combating terrorism. Exercises in the spirit of PfP will also be actively used for sharing experiences in combating terrorism.

## REPORTING

17. The Secretary General of NATO as Chairman of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council may report on the activities under the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism to NATO and EAPC Foreign and Defence Ministers.

18. The Secretary General may communicate this document to the United Nations Security Council as an initial contribution of the Partnership to the implementation of the UNSCR 1373.